## ANNA DICKINSON'S WHOLE SYSTEM RUN DOWN.

Dr. Schultz, of the State Asylum, Says She Evidently Has Been Unable to Eat or Sleep Naturally for a Long Time.

ILL HEALTH AND MONEY TROUBLES.

These, Joined with Excessive Literary Labors, Have Deranged Her Mind-She Is Resentful, Defiant and Suspicious of Poisoning.

HER MANIA FOR SENDING TELEGRAMS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILHESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 27, 1891.-There is no longer any doubt as to Miss Anna E. Dickinson's insanity, her sister's emphatic denial to the contrary notwithstanding. I visited the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville this afternoon, and there saw Miss Dickinson in one of the female wards and in the charge of the keepers.

Dr. Schultz, the head of the institution, would allow no conversation with Miss Dickinson in her present condition, but gave all the information in his power. Her insanity is marked. It does not appear to be a mania on any particular subject, but a deep scated disease of the mind, which leads her to look at everything in a wrong light.

She was taken to the asylum on Wednesday by order of the Directors of the Poor in the district of West Pittston. She was accompanied by Mr. Eggle-



MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

ston, one of the poor directors, and Dr. Hilleman, the physician employed by them to examine and

Upon entering the party were met by Dr. Schultz. Miss Dickinson was highly excited. She evidently comprehended to some extent what was being done. She went straight up to Dr. Schultz and with tragic accents and gesticulation demanded "On what authority is this being done? I demand your authority." At first she would listen to no explanation, but grew still more excited and indignant. When Mr.t Hilleman was mentioned as her physician she turned flercely round on him. "That is not my physician. I have nothing to do with that man," she said.

AFBAID OF POISON. She asked for a drink of water and Dr. Shultz himself brought a glassfull.

"Is that pure?" she asked.
"It is," replied Dr. Shultz. "It is water used

"Can you give me your word it is not poisoned?" Miss Dickinson asked and although the doctor assured her that it was pure, she refused to touch

when given into the charge of Mrs. Frost, the matron of the institution, she offered no resistance, though she protested vigorously as she was led away. She was given very comfortable quarters in one of the wards of the female wing of the asylum. There are only three or four other patients in the ward. She was made as comfortable as possible and everything done for her that could be done. She has continued, however, to be obstinate and resentful in demeanor. She will answer no questions, will lardly speak to her attendants and will assist in no way in any attempt to make her more comfortable.

her more comfortable.

CONFORTABLY CARED FOR.

When seen by me to-day she was lying on a founge in the broad, handsomely furnished corridors running through the ward. The lounge was close to the door leading to her room, which is a pleasant, well furnished and immaculately clean apartment. In no hotel in the country could she have better surroundings.

"Well, Miss Dickinson," said Dr. Schultz, with a pleasant smile, "how did you rest last night?"

She merely raised her; eyes with a hard, defiant look.

pleasant smile. "how did you rest last night?"

She merely raised her eyes with a hard, defiant look.

"How did you rest last night?" she asked, with abrupt sarcasm. She was very pale, her face sinken and emaclated and the bright eyes unsaturally large.

In her present condition of mind Dr. Schuliz deemed it best for no stranger to speak to her. In reply to questions as to the probable outcome of the case, Dr. Schuliz said:—"I am as yet totally in the dark as to the most important features of the case. The first and most vital question is how long has the disease of mind been coming on and what have been the circumstances and the natural tendencies of the patient, her former life and the characteristics of her parents. On these questions I know nothing as yet. Dr. Hilleman has in preparation a detailed statement covering this ground and will forward it to me in, a few days. I can then enter upon the intelligent treatment of the case, and might possibly hazard some guess as to the outcome. From the temporary examination I have made I find her whole system, physical and nervous, run down and shattered. She has evidently been unable to eat or sleep naturally for a long time. My first care in this case will be to build up the system by good nourishment, rest and soothing treatment. This, I think, will accomplish much, and lay the foundation for future and more direct treatment.

the system by good nourishment, rest and soothing treatment. This, I think, will accomplish much, and lay the foundation for future and more direct treatment.

There seems to be no question as to what has caused her derangement. Physical ill health, long continued, has produced nervous prostration, which has been agravated by financial embarrassment and excessive literary labors. The result has been a total derangement of the nervous system, insomnia and inamity. There is no disguising the fact that the Misses Dickinson have of lateyears been in zoor circumstances. The money made by Miss Anna in her lecturing tours has been lost through various unfortunate investments, and they have been largely dependent upon the fruits of their literary work, which has necessarily been sight and desultary.

The physical aliments with which she has been troubled for some years are only natural to a lady of her age, forty-six years. She has shown marked symptoms of insanity for several months past, which have steadily grown worse and more pronounced. At first her sister, Miss Susan, exerted herself to the utmost to provide and care for her, but as she became more vicient and uncontrollable. Susan was at length compelled to take steps for putting her under proper care. Having no means for placing her in a private institution she was necessarily compelled to have resource to the Poor authorities. Her effort to conceal what has really happened to her sister sprang from a family pride that can awaken only pity and sympathy.

About two years ago, I have learned, Miss Dickinson was in Cincinnat, and when she came to loave her hotel and the bill was presented she told the promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send it to Jay Gould and it would be promption to send i

ter and the servant, and has threatened and attempted violence to both.

Ever since her lecturing tour for Harrison in 1888 her health has been poor. Her great exertions in speaking five and six nights a week broke her down, and the trouble occasioned by her not being paid and the suit which is now pending in the Supreme Court of New York for the recovery of the amount contracted for was the foundation of her present mental trouble. The affair has been the talk of West Pittston this week and there are several stories floating around. On Monday morning the domestic employed by the sisters ran into Mrs. Greggs' house near by, saying that Miss Anna had thrown her sister on the floor and was choking her. In the afternoon the girl was driven out of the house by Miss Anna, who followed her up the street with a carving hife in her hand. On Monday or Tuesday night Miss Anna had gone to East Pittston and kept J. T. Thomas, the Western Union operator, at work from five olock P. M. until nine sending absurd despatches to prominent people all over the country. She had also purchased the same day, at a drug store on Main street, some \$30 or \$40 worth of drugs and piled them into the wagon of Mr. Eggleston, who brought her across the river.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson was born in 1846. In 1853, when Connecticut was democratic, the Republican State Committee sent her out eight days before election, and in that time she so inflamed the minds of her hearers with republicanism and patriotism that the democratic candidates were overwhelmingly defeated. She storward went to New York and from there to Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1863 she was sent out in the Governorship campaign and lectured extensively. She afterward server received a penny for her labors. She was sent out in the Governorship campaign and lectured through the coal regions at the time when Molly Magufriesh was rampant, and she was fired at by strikers at Shamokin and narrowly escaped with her life. The Union League of Philadelphia. In the atom in the stage in 1876 a

Iniquities and humors of sailors' shops and boarding houses, in the SUNDAY

GALLIVAN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

A GRAND JURY SECRET LEAKED OUT AND THE ACCUSED SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Michael J. Gallivan, Police Captain Killilea's friend, who shot and killed James Cummings and seriously wounded Edward Harley on December 25, 1890, surrendered himself to the District Attorney yesterday to answer an indictment for murder in the first degree. District Attorney Nicoll is now very desirous of knowing how Gallivan was informed of his indictment and will make an inves-

Gallivan, accompanied by his attorney, Douglas Levien, called at the HERALD office yesterday and said that he was on his way to the office of the District Attorney to surrender himself. He said he had been indicted by the Grand Jury on Tuesday and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Gallivan had sent word to his livery stable in West Forty-fifth street that he would be at Howe & Hummel's office, if a detective called, and there Dotective Sergeant Von Gerichten was awaiting Killica's friend when the latter arrived from the Heralm office.

HEALD ORCE.

ARBAINSED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

He was taken before Judge Cowing, in Part 1 of
the Court of General Sessions. There he pleaded
not gmilty to the indictment, and was committed
for trial.

not gullty to the indictment, and was committed for trial.

I subsequently saw Mr. Nicoll again and asked him if he had any idea how Gallivan had learned of his indictment, which was supposed to be known to only attaches of the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury.

"I think," said Mr. Nicoll, "that it is very extraordinary. There has been a leak somewhere, I shall lay the matter before the new Grand Jury next week and make every effort to ascertain who is guilty. Since I have been in office I have had to suspend one man for betraying Grand Jury secrets. I propose to make examples, if possible, of such persons."

Sergeant Von Gerichten said the foreman at Gallivan's stables might have surmised that a warrant had been issued because he (Von Gerichten) had called and asked for Gallivan.

HAD HIS COUNSEL ONEY SUSCECTED.

Mr. Joseph Moss, of Howe & Hummel's office, and he had seen the witnesses in the case before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, and that Howe & Hummel, learning that the detective was looking for Gallivan, understood that he had been indicted and had notified him to call at their office and surrender.

mol had secured from Judge lugraham, in the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas dorpus and certification of the Bupreme Court, a writ of habeas dorpus and certification of the District Attorney that they would at the same time make an application to Judge Brady to have Gallivan admitted to ball. The indictment against Gallivan was found by the Grand Jury on Wednesday morning on the testimony of Edward Harley, who was also shot by Gallivan, and Michael Foy, who were the only eyewitnesses to the killing of Cummings.

HIS ARREST UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Gustav Gailer, a young married man who up to a short time ago resided in Newark, N. J., bought some furniture there on the instalment plan, paysome furniture there on the instalment plan, paying a deposit. Nearly a month ago he moved to this city, but expressed a willingness to pay regularly for the furniture as he had agreed to. He was arrested upon a charge of grand larceny for having removed the furniture from one State to another. Judge Ingraham yesterday discharge Galler and said that his arrest was unjustifiable. This is the second arrest Galler has been subjected to. The first one was in New Jersey, and he was also discharged there.

NURSE LAWRENCE'S SENTENCE.

Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, vesterday sentenced hospital nurse Henry C. R. Lawrence to two years and eight months' imprisonment in State Prison for having assaulted John W.
Sprague, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, who was
suffering from delirium tremens. Sprague died soon
after. He had spit in the fack of Lawrence.
The Judge said that while it undoubtedly was a
great indignity for Lawrence to have Sprague spit
in his face, yet the man was not responsible, and
was tied down so that he could not resist or defend
himself.

DINNER TO THE JUDGES.

The Saturday Night Club will give its midwinter dinner to the newly elected and retiring judges of this city this evening at the Hotel Brunswick-

this city this evening at the Hotel BrunswickThere are ten of these judges, and the club is making preparations to receive them with its usual
hospitality.

A distinguished party has been invited to meet
the guests, among whom the following have aiready
accepted:—Judge Wallace, of the United States
Court; ex-Judge Noah Davis, Surrogate Ransom,
Judge Fitsgerald, Chief Justice Ehrlich, of the City
Court; ex-Judge Jones, Rear Admiral Braine, of the
navy; Captain Garden, president of the Southern
Society; Colonel Fellows, David McClure, of the
Friendly Sons; W. J. Fanning, of St. Patrick's;
Colonel A. H. Dawson and others.

WANT HIGHER DUTIES.

The Treasury Department has notified Collector Erhardt that the department will contest in the courts the recent finding of the general appraisers in the famous knit goods case. This was a ques-tion which arose from an importation of knit un-detwear per the steamer Alaska, on October 14, by Arnold, Constable & Co. The merchants wanted to pay duty at forty-four

per cent ad valorem under one section of the new tarif, but the Collector claimed 49% cents a pound and sixty per cent ad valorem under another sec-tion. The general appraisers upheld the importers, a decision from which the department will appeal.

ASH CART PERMITS REVOKED

Commissioner Beattle yesterday began to correct one of the evils of his Street Cleaning Department by revoking nearly five hundred licenses issued to or treatment engaged in removing garbage and refuse from hotels and factories. Complaints received from time to time disclosed the fact that many li-censed cartmen had exacted illegal fees for the work. In future all such permits will be granted to the proprietors of the hotels and public places, and the latter must see that covered carts only are used.

mist are the licenses were granted before the present Commissioner assumed office, and it was only recently that the irregularities were developed. The permits allow the cartman to dispose of the refuse at the regular city dumps.

After next Monday street sweepers working by hand in District A under the experimental system will be fransferred to District B, and the machines in the latter district sent to replace the patrol

BIGGEST SCHEME OUT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Elaborate Argument by L. E. Chittenden in Favor of Four Track Viaduct Roads Through Blocks of Buildings.

THEY WILL COST OVER \$200,000,000

But as There Are To Be Five Story Fireproof Structures Between the Arches, Big Profits from Rentals Are Figured Out.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held another public meeting yesterday at their offices in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's building for the purpose of receiving plans and suggestions from those who have satisfied themselves, at least, that they have found the best means of solving New York's great problem.

William Steinway presided and did his best to prevent enthusiastic projectors and inventors from

The scheme is a very big one and has many features of interest. Its essential features were described and illustrated in the HERALD a few Sundays ago. At the time the scheme was first made public it provided for a four track viaduct railroad right through the blocks over a purchased right of way from the South Ferry to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and extending thence, as a two track road, to Tarrytown. Between the arches four and five story fireproof buildings were to be built, and above these four tracks were to be laid, two for express and two for local trains. The road was to keep pretty close to Broadway, a little west of it, and pass to the westward of Central Park. But since then the scheme has been enlarged so as to embrace another viaduct road through the blocks on the east side. And underneath each viaduct road, beneath the surface of the streets, it is proposed to construct a four track freight road and a subway. It was in favor of this enlarged scheme that Mr. Chittenden argued with much force and

Here are some of the points he made:-"There is an existing imperative necessity for a connection between the upper and lower portions of the city by a railroad of large capacity upon which the longest trains may be run at a safe speed of not less than forty miles an hour.

"The streets and avenues are essential to the growth and prosperity of the city and to the value of the abutting property. They should not be further obstructed by railroads unless adequate rapid transit cannot otherwise be had. OPPOSED TO UNDERGROUND ROADS.

"Broadway fairly coincides with the central line of the city and of its business, and the value of a rapid transit railway will increase in proportion to its proximity to Broadway.
"A passenger railroad under ground never has

been used in any city in which a railroad above the surface was attainable. It will not be adopted in New York until it is demonstrated that a rail-

it. saying that it was poisoned and that she had been brought there to be poisoned. She then saked if she could send two telegrams away at once as she had matters of vital importance to communicate to Governor Eobert Pattison and Jay Gould. She was informed that she could send all the despatches she wanted in a short time.

When given into the charge of Mrs. Frost, the matron of the institution, she offered no resist the streets without obstructing them, in connection with four tracks under ground, available for freight, and as far as practicable for passengers, with a subway for all conductors, is the best sys tem proposed, is adequate for the public necessity, and if attainable should be adopted."

And If attainable should be adopted.

ELECTRICITY AN EXPERIMENT.

Of course he had to pitch into other schemes; but nobody indulged in any manifestations of dissent when he declared that "rapid transit in the streets, avenues and boulevards by any extension of the existing elevated system is a vain and hopeless rousthitty." less possibility."

Then he asserted that "adequate rapid transit is unattainable by means of underground railroads in the present state of the science of railway opera-

in the present state of the science of railway operation."

"It is assumed," he said, "that the use of steam or underground passenger railroads in this city will not be permitted except under restrictions fatal to rapid transit. All the underground systems proposed are to be operated either by cables or by electric motors. Electricity as a motor upon railroads is still in its experimental stage, and therefore underground railroads are not rapid transit railroads, nor are they fairly within the jurisdiction of this commission.

"This is an important statement which is not recklessly made. We are aware that many street railroads are operated by electricity applied by a trolley running along an electrical conductor. In other words, it has been substituted for horse power. But we are not aware of any track on which trains as heavy as those on the elevated railroads are moved by electricity, or on which any trains are moved regularly and continuously at a speed of over twenty miles an hour. Until heavy passenger trains have been continuously moved at a speed of at least forty miles an hour by electricity or an electric motor, it would seem that electricity could not prudently be substituted for steam on rapid trainst railroads.

BOUND TO FAY.

As for the underground railroads which it was

tricity or an electric motor, it would seem that electricity could not prudently be substituted for steam on rapid transit railroads.

BOUND TO FAY.

As for the underground railroads which it was proposed to combine with the viaduct scheme Mr. Chittenden admitted that they were "open to serious objections." He said that if it was found that they could be operated by electricity that motor would be used for a passenger service. If not, then the underground tracks would be used for freight and operated by steam during the night, or whenever the running by steam would not "incommode the public."

After pointing out why four track underground tunnels attached to other systems were exceedingly objectionable Mr. Chittenden figured out that from its subway alone, to be used for pipes and wires, the company would be able to secure an annual income of \$500,000 per annum. And from the four track underground railroad which it was proposed to construct first, he calculated that if used for freight trains merely the net carnings would amount to something like \$1,500,000 per annum. Then he continued:—

"The controlling fact which is met on the threshold of the inquiry into the viaduct system, is that the cost of the purchased right of way will equal at least city-five per centum of the whole cost of the purchased right of way will equal at least city-five per centum of the whole cost of the purchased right of way will equal at least city-five per centum of the whole cost of the minroad constructed, equipped and ready for operation. Thus, if the whole cost was \$100,000,000,000, \$86,000,000 would be invested in a piece of land seventy-five feet wide, extending through the length of the city.

"While it may be conceded that no viaduct railroad, a viaduct railroad on the required capacity becomes the chapest that can be constructed. Can this real estate be made to earn anch interest upon itself without any tax upon the traffic of the railroad, a viaduct railroad."

No Notie.

Of course Mr. Chittenden answered the question in the

the affirmative solves the problem of the practicability of the viaduct railroad."

NO NOTE.

Of course Mr. Chittenden answered the question in the affirmative. He was very sure that the four and five story freproof buildings, with the four tracks above them, would pay handsomely on the investment whether used for storage warchouses or for residences. He asserted that it was not a question of speculation, but of fact. It had been demonstrated by viaduets in London and especially by the great viaduet railroad in Berlin. As to the noise made by trains passing over the houses built between the arches of the viaduets Mr. Chittenden was very certain that it would not prevent the houses being rented for residential purposes. Viaduet railroads in Europe had been examined on this point by experts.

"They reported," he added, "that the experience upon those railroads was uniform; that the interposition below the tracks and above the tenements of a suitable layer of masonry, cement and

other available materials so effectually cut off the sound and jur that the tenants were unaware of the passing of trains; that the inconvenience from this cause was less than that of passing trains to adjacent buildings on the surface of the ground, and, finally, that the running of trains on a viaduot railroad caused no depreciation of the rental value of the space below."

SALOONS ON SUND

and, finally, that the running of trains on a viaduot railroad caused no depreciation of the rental value of the space below."

LARGE RETUENS.

Mr. Chittenden estimated that to purchase the right of way for the railroad on the west side would cost something over \$50,000,000. The erection of fireproof buildings upon it would cost an additional \$30,000,000. But he was very certain that the improved property could be mortgaged to secure an issue of \$80,000,000 of bonds bearing four per cent interest, and that capitalists would jump at the chance to subscribe for them.

Mr. Chittenden submitted figures showing that the estimated cost of the viaduct road on the west side was \$109,751,000, divided as follows:—Cost of real estate seventy-five feet wide for roadway, \$51,971,000; buildings and viaduct structure under the roadbed, \$34,378,561; railroad stations and equipment \$18,401,952, and interest during construction, \$5,000,000.

He calculated that the net annual income of the road would be \$9,475,500, of which \$5,289,000 would be the income from rental.

The proposed road on the east side, Mr. Chittenden asserted, would pay still more handsomely.

Colonel John G. McCook spoke in a still more glowing strain in favor of the viaduot system.

W. I. Wilson spoke in favor of the construction of three track elevated steel structures.

William H. Morrell was in favor of an extension of the "L" system.

AMILE IN FORTY SECONDS.

E. Moody Boynton made an address in favor of the Boynton bicycle "railway system, which the HERALD has described. Mr. Boynton fairly took away the breath of the commission by proposing to carry them a mile on an experimental road in forty seconds. He was certain that the "L" magnates would adopt his bleyele system, and then he would guarantee to transport passengers from the Battery to Harlem in seven minutes.

Lawson N. Fuller favored the extension of the "L" reads.

"The way train stops at a station and takes on and lets off passengers to and from an express train without stopping the express. This

Coleman Drayton, representing the City Railway Company, whose scheme has been described in the Herald, got the floor first, but held it only long enough to state that his company was not quite prepared to take its innings, but would like to do so at the next meeting. It was accordingly agreed that Mr. Drayton should be given the first chance to speak at the next public hearing.

L. E. Chittenden, temporary president of the People's Rapid Transit Company, then proceeded to demonstrate that the particular scheme backed by that company had advantages almost too numerous to mention over all other schemes which had been laid before the Commissioners and ought therefore to be adopted.

Without stopping the express. This is how he proposed to do it:—

"The way train stops at a station and takes on and lets off passengers. It is tarts again just before an express train overtakes it on the adjoining track. The two trains run side by side at equal speed and are then boiled together. The two adjoining sides of the trains are now opened, and passengers pass from way train to express train and vice versa while the two trains are in motion closed, the trains disconnected; the express.

The commissioners will have another public hearing on March 13 at three o'clock.

Canada's crisis is described.

HERALD.

RAN INTO THE SPREE.

FOGGY IN THE NORTH SEA AND THE BRITISH RABE CHILI LOST ALL HER HEAD GEAR.

One or two smashed deadlights, or port windows, and some damaged joiner work was the only evidence shown by the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship Spree, which arrived yesterday, that she had been in a collision. On February 16, while in a dense fog, she was run into by the British bark Chili, which got decidedly the worst of the en-

The Spree's engines were working at half speed when the lookout saw the bark a short distance off. Captain Willegerod at once signalled to reverse the engines, and every effort was made to keep out of the bark's way. But it was too late. The Chill struck the Spree on the starboard side, just abaft the forward cabin. The British bark's bowsprit, jibboom and all her headsails were charled away. The Spree's engines soon worked her clear of the Chill, and the fears of the German steamship's passengers were soon quieted.

The Spree hove to near the bark until morning, when, as the Chill was not leaking, she proceeded on her way.

The spree nove to hear the bark that morning, when, as the Chill was not leaking, she proceeded on her way.

After leaving Southampton on February 18, the Spree ran through a number of severe storms. There were heavy gales on February 22 and 23, and on February 24 she passed a number of ice fields between latitudes 45 deg. 55 min. 45 deg. 25 min. and ongitudes 45 deg. 56 min. and 48 deg. 22 min. There were a number of large ice cakes and two good sized icebergs.

The report of Captain Beeckmann, of the steamchip Bürgermeister Potersen, which arrived here from Hamburg yesterday, proves that ice is fast working across the steamer lanes. The Captain said he had intended to cross 50 degrees west longitude, in latitude 45 degrees north. In latitude 45 deg. 35 min. a British four-masted steamship was sighted. Here apptain signalled that he had been in an ice field and warned Captain Beeckmann to steer farther south.

south.

He did so, crossing longitude 50 degrees, in latitude 43 deg, 40 min., where he found clear water. The steamer passed by the Burgermeister Petersen is supposed to have been one of the twin serew line vessels.

SMASHED A JEWELLER'S WINDOW. A ONE ARMED TRAMP SEIZED A TRAY OF WATCHES

AND WAS ABBESTED. erous looking man, about forty-five years old, who had the general appearance of a tramp, stopped in front of the jeweiry store of Morris Hodes, at No. 381 Grand street. He had but one arm. The left sleeve of his coat flapped empty at his side. In his right hand he carried a parcel made up of a small

cobblestone tied in a handkerchief, Grand street was crowded at the time with pedestrians who were hurrying homeward, and but penestrians who were hurrying homoward, and but little attention was paid to the tramp. He made his way to the east window of the store and smashed a hole through the heavy plate glass. Then he reached in his hand and littled out a tray containing a score of gold watches.

He was trying to leave the window with his plunder when one edge of the tray was caught on a tragment of the splintered pane and the watches were spilled on the walk.

The proprietor of the store heard the grash of

The proprietor of the store heard the crash of the glass, and selzed a revolver and dashed into the

street, confronting the tramp.
"I ought to kill you!" he cried impetuously, as he selzed the fellow.
"I wish to Heaven you would!" was the tramp's

"I wish to Heaven you would!" was the tramp's reply.

Meanwhile a crowd had gathered about the spet. Detective O'Brien, recently promoted to inspector Byrnes' staff from the Brince street station, was riding past on a Grand street car, and, noting the commotion, he leaped from the car and elbowed his way through the throng until he reached the jeweller and his prisoner. He placed the tramp under arrest and took him to Police Headquarters. It was found that he was suffering from a severe out on the right hand caused by the failing pieces of glass.

SIMMONS' TRIAL WAS PLACID.

The trial of James A. Simmons proceeded placdly before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The "sensation" that had

Circuit Court yesterday. The "sensation" that had been promised by one of the counsel for the defendant did not materialize.

Most of the witnesses examined were bank clerks, who told of check transactions Simmons had with the Sixth National Bank. George D. Malon said that President Robert B. Roosevelt, of the Holland Trust Company, lent Simmons and George H. Pell \$100,000 on certain securities. The other witnesses were George W. Pancoet, Henry B. Dorman, Howard F. Beekman, Barclay Wykoff and Charles H. Graffe, all of the Sixth National Bank, and Nathaniel S. Bailey, secretary of the St. Louis, New Orleans and Ocean Canal Company.

"INNOCENT" NOONAN SENTENCED. James Noonan, who claimed to be innocent of a

ourglary he was convicted of, was sentenced to six vears and six months in State Prison by Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The Beecrder refused to grant Noonan a new trial. In sentencing him he said he thought that Noonan had not only committed the burglary but that Gus Metler, who declared that he and not Noonan was the burglar, was an accomplice. In his long experience on the Bench, the Recorder said, he had never seen a more audacious attempt to bamboozle a court and free a criminal.

W. H. M. SISTARE ON BAIL.

William H. M. Sistare, member of the now extinct firm of George K. Sistare's Sons, gave \$2,500 ball in the Tombs Court yesterday for trial on the charge of embezzling \$33,000. The charge was preferred against him by Richard Hecksher, of Philadelphia. Ex-Judge Horace Russell, who appeared for Siare, asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that no criminal intent has been shown. Colonel Fellows, for the complainant, opposed the motion, because, he said, Sistare's letters to Hecksher clearly showed criminal intent.

SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

The Grand Jury Declares That the Sale of Liquor at Clubs Should Be Stopped or the Liquor Stores Be Kept Open.

EXCISE LAW IN DISREPUTE.

Judge Cowing Says the Presentment Is Timely and That a Law That Cannot Be Enforced Is Worse Than Having No Law.

Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, received a remarkable presentment from the Grand Jury. It protests in the most positive terms against the present unjust discrimination of the Excise law against the poor of this city. The jury is composed of these gentlemen:-Foreman, Charles B. Fosdick, skins, No. 28 Spruce street; Charles W. Ogden, iron, No. 83 Elm street; Joseph B. Morgan, shoes, No. 904 Third avenue; Walter R. Wood, grindstones, No. 283 Front street; George Harral, No. 2 West Thirty-sixth street; Moses I. Mendel, furnishing goods, No. 242 Grand street; Robert Dorsett, No. 320 Lenox avenue; Alexander W. Hume, tailor, No. 13 East Forty-second streat; Dennis W. O'Halloran, furniture, No. 161 Sixth avenue; Joseph B. Lockwood, No. 52 Wall street; Anson F. Downes, No. 1,071 Madison avenue: Charles A. Duvivier, wines, No. 49 Broad street; Robert Bowne, merchant, No. 124 Pearl street; Alonzo R. Peck, collars, No. 25 West Eighteenth street; Frederick C. Rogers, merchant, No. 19 John street; Thomas J. French, furniture, No. 428 Third avenue; Hermann Oelrichs, steamship agent, No. 2 Bowling Green; L. F. Stanton, broker, No. 72 Broadway; William Ives, broker, No. 81 New street; John H. Walker, paper, No. 16 Reade street; James L. Parshall, real estate, No. 1,168 Washington avenue; Henry Parsell, No. 31 East Twenty-first street, and Charles C. Kross, merchant, No. 82

"From a statement presented to us by the District Attorney it appears that on the first day of January, in the present year, he found on file in the District Attorney's office 3,708 complaints for violation of the Excise laws of this State alleged to have been committed in this community in the year 1889 and 1890 upon which no action had been

"It also appears that there were remaining on file 186 indictments charging violation of the Excise law found by grand juries in this county during the six preceding years and not disposed of during that period.

The existence of this great accumulation of prosecutions wholly unacted upon shows that the enforcement of the Excise law in this county has for some time past been practically suspended.

"After careful inquiry we have reached the conclusion that the cause of this state of affairs are

"In the first place grand juries are unable to act upon and dispose of any great number of excise complaints without neglecting the consideration of the more serious offences which are daily presented to them. During the present term the District Attorney has from day to day submitted to

admits of such unjust discrimination there is little hope of properly enforcing it.

"In the minds of all fair men, whether acting as grand or petit jurors, there is a natural aversion to brauding as a criminal the unfortunate beer shop proprietor or bartender for the same act which under the present law is innocent when committed by a club or manager of a hotel.

"To remedy these evils the Grand Jury respectfully suggest to the Court that a modification of the present law should be enacted by the Legislature, whereby the sale of liquor on Sunday should be forbidden in all places, without respect to persons and without respect to licenses, or that a prevision should be made by which duly licensed persons should be permitted to sell during certain hours on Sunday and with due regard to sacred observance; the law should apply to all classes and in all cases alife."

Sunge COVING'S VIEWS.

hours on Sunday and with due regard to sacred observance; the law should apply to all classes and in all cases alike."

SURGE COWING'S VIEWS.

Judge Cowing said:—"This presentment is very timely, and, as it suggests and indicates, the only proper remedy is through the Legislature. Possibly something may be done before it adjourns to remedy the giaring defects in the law to which you have called attention. The presentment will be placed on file, and i will see that a copy of it is forwarded to the Legislature, in order that something may be done to prevent what no doubt is a uniform disregard of the law—that is, it does not seem to be enforced—certainly it is not in this court, because public sentiment is not with it.

"Nine-tenths of the cases that come to this court are for violation of the Excise law under the Sunday clause. I am told that very few sell liquor in this city now without a license. I don't think that many sell liquors after hours. There are very few complaints of sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, but there are some cases of sales to children that find their way to this court.

"It seems to me that if the Sunday law should be amended so as to commend itself to the public something could be accomplished. There might be a law enacted that could be enforced. A law that cannot be enforced is worse than no law at all. When one law is disregarded it makes people feel that they can disregard all laws. Therefore I think your presentment is timely and wise, and I hope the Legislature will take such action upoon it as to make a law that can be enforced and will meet with public approval."

Shirley Dare's didactics on homely themes in the SUNDAY HERALD.

WAS THIS GORDON WILL FORGED?

The heirs under the new will of George P. Gordon yesterday appeared before Chancellor McGill at Rahway, N. J., with testimony tending to show that the document found by Henry C. Adams some the document found by Henry C. Adams some weeks ago, and dated 1868, was the last will and testament of George P. Gordon, and as such asked to have it admitted to probate. Chancellor McGill, however, not satisfied with the testimony presented, fixed March 28 for the taking of further evidence. The Mercantile Trust Company of New York claims that the will executed in 1868 is a forgery. I called last night at the residence of General Josiah Porter in this city in relation to the case, but he refused to be seen.

MR. NICOLL DESIRES MORE JUDGES.

District Attorney Nicoll, Recorder Smyth and Judges Cowing and Martine held a long conference in the latter's office yesterday. It is said that the judges are opposed to appointing two new judges are opposed to appointing two new judges.

to hold a continuous Oyer and Terminer, but that Mr. Nicoli is endesvoring to convince them of the necessity for such action.

Rapid transit projected wenders as they look on paper, in the SUNDAY HERALD. GENERAL NEWS OF THE NAVY.

AN IMPORTANT ARMOB PLATE TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE AT THE NAVAL PROVING GROUND.

[FROM OUR BEGULAR CORB SPONDENT.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WARHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1891.

The next important armor plate trial to occur under the auspices of the Navy Department will be with three inch plates. It will take place during the spring at the new ordnance proving grounds on the Potomac River. Three plates, three inches thick, six feet wide and eight feet long, are now being made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. One of these will be of nickel alloy, another all steel and the third a nickel alloy treated by the

steel and the third a nickel alloy treated by the Harvey decarbonizing process. Recent experiments with a Harvey plate have given such satisfactory results as to make further experiments with it as desirable as with the nickel plate.

The Ordnance Department purposes making the forthcoming trial the most thorough that has ever been conducted. At least twenty shots will be fired at each plate with a high power .40-callbre 6-inch gun at a range not exceeding thirty feet. The department has also contracted for a 10½-inch nickel plate for experimental purposes, but the thinner plates will first be tried.

As Congress authorized the use of \$100,000 of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for nickel ore for experiments looking to the development of armor plate, the department is now prepared to go desper into this important subject than it ever did before. It has decided to go slow on the purchase of nickel ore until more thorough experiments have been made.

made.

It is understood that the commission appointed by the President to select a site for a naval dry dock on the Gulf coast has decided in favor of New Orleans.

over the Guif coast has decided in favor of New Orleans.

The two 10-inch guns for the Miantonomoh will be shipped next week to the new naval proving grounds on the Potomac River for test before being sent to New York.

A SPECIAL USE FOR THE MIANTONOMOM.

The Navy Department has finally determined upon a scheme for precuring intelligent firemen and other enlisted men of the naval engineer force, which is such an important factor in the management of our ships. It is the purpose of the Department to ntilize the monitor Miantonomoh, which will go into commission at the New York Navy Yard within the next sixty days, as a training vessel for firemen and other members of the fire room force. There is also some talk of having her take the place of the Lancaster as a gunnery ship. She is considered excellently well equipped for both purposes, and as she is essentially a 'home station' vessel there is really no better use to which she could be put. Hee battery will comprise nearly all the modern high power and rapid fire guns.

The detail of officers and men for the Miantono-

guns.

The dotail of officers and men for the Miantonomoh is now being made up. The following are the officers thus far selected:—Captain, Montgomery Sleord, commanding; Lieutenaut Commander, Asa Walker; Executive officer, Lioutenaut, William B. Caperton; Chief Engineer, George W. Magee; Passed Assistant Engineers, William S. Moore and F. C. Biege; Surgeon, James U. Fint, and Paymaster, J. Q. Barton. Her crew, including those who will be under instruction, will number nearly four hundred men.

F. C. Biege; Surgeon, James U. Flint, and Paymaster, J. Q. Barton. Her crew, including those who will be under instruction, will number nearly four hundred men.

OTHER SHIPS AND OFFICERS.

Commander James H. Sands was to-day ordered to command the Monongaheia, which is soon to become the flagship of the training squadron. Its understood that Lieutenant Commander F. P. Gilmore will be detailed as his executive officer. The Lancaster, which is going to China as flagship of that station, will be commanded by Captain H. B. Seeley. Licutenent Commander J. G. Eaton will be her executive officer and Lieutenant T. H. Stevens as navigator.

Either the Thotis or the Dolphin will be detailed to make the survey between between San Francisco and Honolulu for the proposed submarine cable.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. R. King has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board. Commander E. F. Woodward has been detatched from duty at the navy yard at Washington and placed on waifing orders.

A telegram received at the Navy Department to day stated that the United States steamship Pensacola arrived at Valparaiso, Chill, yesterday.

The fellowing navy nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day:—Lieutenants Charlos U. Rogers and John P. Newton, junior grade, to be lieutenants; Ensigns Henry S. Chase, John Hood, Loroy M. Garrett and John H. Shipley to be lieutenants. Junior grade—Medical Inspector, Passed Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis to be surgeon. Marine Corps—Majors James Forney and Melana Tilton to be Heutenant cotonels, Captains Henry A. Bartlett and Percival C. Pope to be majors. First Lieutenants Richard Wallach and Senjamin R. Fussell to be captains. Second Lieutonants C. Marrest Perkins and Thomas C. Prince to be first Heutenants.

presented to them. During the present term the District Attorney has from day to day submitted to us many excise complaints, but owing to the pressure of other business, consisting for the pressure of other business, consisting for the pressure of cases whether the decladants were actually confined in jail upon charges of felony, we have been unable to consider but few of them.

"But in our opinion the principal cause of this difficulty lies deeper than the occupation of the grand juries with other cases.

"An analysis of the compaints and indictments, found in this office by the District Attorney on the lat of January last, shows that more than signify and the cases which we have disposed of, and without a thorough understanding of the constantly increasing accumulation of cases, we have become impressed with the fact that there is a deeply roted conviction in this community that the law is unjust and has fallen in disrepute became it is discriminations and thawars the enforcement of the late of the city require not so much additional means of enforcing it as of remodelling it and remedying the defects. We believe that the law is unjust and has fallen in disrepute became it is discriminations are to be obtained in all the private clubs of the city require not so much additional means of enforcing it as of remodelling it and remedying the defects. We believe that the law is unjust and has fallen in disrepute became it is discriminations are to be obtained in all the private clubs of this city and the community.

"It is a matter of common notoriety that spirit news and mail inquors are to be obtained in all the private clubs of the community.

"The should be a continued to take been with their means of enforcing its and the should be considered to the bear of the community." The following charge of the community.

"After flowing the carees, the means of the community of the hotella fluory are soft without meals, the proprietors successfully evalued the law of the community." The following charge of the community H. Clarke, Tenth cavairy, and J. P. Finley, Nineteenth Infantry. An army rettring board having found Captain Matthew Marland, First infantry, incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence granted him is extended until further orders. Captain H. P. Perrine, Sixth cavalry, will report in person to the Army Returing Board at New York city for examination. First Lieutenant H. J. MoGrath, Fourth cavalry, is detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, in place of First Lieutenant A. L. Smith, Fourth cavalry, releved.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered:—First Lieutenaut B. W. Dunn from duty at Thurlow, Pa. and assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; First Lieutenant J. T. Thompson from duty at Providence, R. L. and assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, III.

The leave of absence granted Captain A. E. Chapin, assistant surreon, is extended one month. The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:—Cavalry-Captain F. H. Hardie, to the Third cavalry; First Lieutenant W. S. Socti, to the Seventh cavalry; First Lieutenant G. W. Goode, to the Third cavalry; First Lieutenant G. W. Goode, to the Third cavalry; First Lieutenant G. W. Goode, to the Third cavalry; First Lieutenant G. W. Goode, to the Third cavalry; First Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ovenshine, to the Ffitoenth infantry; Captain C. D. Cowles, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry; First Lieutenant M. O. Hollis, to the Twenty-third infantry.

Second Lieutenant R. B. Watkins, First cavalry, will proceed from this city to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion. Captain C. A. Woodruff, Second artillery, is detailed as a member of the board for service therewith during the examination of artillery officers only, vice Lieutenant Colonei Santore, who will act as a member of the board for all other purposes. The following named officers will report to the board for examination:—Captain C. S. Helpe, Seventh cavalry; Captain Myles Moylan, Seventh cavalry; First Lieutenant T. F. Davis, Fifteenth infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Davis, Fifteenth infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Davis, Fifteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant G. B. Walker, Sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant G. B. Walker, Sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant W. L. Simpson, Twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieutenant D. C. Cabell, Eighth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Ferrand Sayre, Eighth cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. C. Cabell, Eighth cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. K. Ayar, Twelfth infantry; Second Lieutenant W. A. Helbrook, First cavalry and Second Lieutenant W. A. Holbrook, First cavalry infantry; Captain James Ropes, Eighth cavalry; First Lieutenant B. H. Clark, Fifteenth infantry; First Lieutenant F. Massey, Fifth artillery; First Lieutenant F. R. Burnett, Ninth cavalry; First Lieutenant F. Modern S. Fourth infantry; First Lieutenant C. D. Towsley, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. Massey, Fifth artillery; First Lieutenant C. D. Towsley, Second Infantry; Captain J. W. Martin, Fourth cavalry, assistant surgeon; Captain J. W. Martin, Fourth cavalry, and G. G. Mullins, Twenty-fi